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MARYLAND FISHERIES

PUBLISHED BY CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND

No. 13 NOVEMBER, 1931

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DUE TO THE FACT that November first came in on Sunday this year, the dredging season for oysters began at sunrise on November 2. A number of boats started to work in the upper part of the Bay, above Sandy Point, and both the State Steamer "McLane" with Chief Deputy Commander Creighton and Deputy Commander Akers in the patrol boat "Murray" were present in this district looking out for violations of the law.

While the oysters on Tea Table rock and some of the other bars were reported in excellent condition, the quantity of marketable oysters in this region is limited, and it will be difficult for the dredgers to make more than a livelihood. Reports after the first day's operations show that 50 bushels to the boat was about the best that could be done. The bars are well stocked with young growth and most of these have additional spat from this year's catch.

Reports from down the Bay indicate that oysters on the Western Shore, as well as on Stone Rock off the mouth of the Great Choptank River are thin. From Tangier Sound investigations were made of the oyster shells which were covered with a heavy catch of young oysters last year. The screw borer or oyster drill has made great inroads on the young

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FLAG

Since the reorganization of the Conservation Commission and the creation of the Department in 1922, there has been no flag flown on the police steamers of the Maryland Patrol Fleet to designate the Department. The Conservation Commissioner has adopted this flag which will be flown from the foremast head of the steamers "Governor McLane" and "Tech" when the Commissioner is on board. When the Governor

The Department's Flag

is also on board, the Maryland flag will be flown from the foremast head and the Department flag from the aftermast of the "Tech" or the starboard yard arm of the "McLane."

All deputy commanders have been instructed to report alongside either steamer when the steamer is in their district with this flag flying, for conference with the Commissioner.

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oysters as well as the mature stock, and mortality in this section is very heavy. The Department has carefully protected this area, in order that the young growth might have a chance to develop.

Pocomoke Sound shows up unusually well. Mr. John T. Handy, member of the advisory committee, reports a good catch of spat in this section for the past three years, and it is his opinion that Pocomoke Sound will help to supply the oyster houses of Crisfield next year. While this sound is partly in Virginia, and it is estimated that 300,000 bushels of oysters are on the planted bottoms of that state, at least 100,000 bushels are on the planted bottoms of Maryland. This large quantity of oysters under cultivation is aiding the natural-bar area in Pocomoke by supplying heavy catches of spat. The Department is making arrangements to again plant shells in Pocomoke Sound next year when a distribution of shells will be made on "Pocomoke Muds."

From the Potomac River, which is closed to dredging by concurrent legislation passed by both states, comes a report of a heavy catch of spat on the oyster bars in the upper part of the river. The Conservation Commissioner expects to examine the oyster rocks of this river in company with Commissioner Chinn, of Virginia, before December, in order to be in a position next year to prepare a report for the Legislature.

ADDITIONS TO THE MARYLAND PATROL FLEET

THE OPENING of the dredging season on November first found the Conservation Department better equipped with efficient patrol boats than in the history of the Maryland Oyster Navy.

The State Steamer "Tech" was withdrawn from service and the "Governor McLane" put in commission November 1, as the latter is deemed better suited to the rough winter work on the oyster rocks, and at this time better equipped with heating facilities.

In order to carry out certain provisions made by the last General Assembly, viz., the closing of Potomac River to dredging and the closing of Honga River and part of the Great Choptank River to scraping, the Department found it necessary to make a number of changes in the service. Four new boats of the so-called "Hooper's Island type" were built for the Department, in each of which is installed a suitable engine capa-

ble of making a speed of 20 miles an hour. These boats are as follows: "Breton Bay," detailed to Capt. E. J. Plowden for Potomac River, "Fishing Bay," in charge of Capt. Robert J. Parks, operating at the mouth of Fishing Bay, "Tred Avon," under the command of Capt. W. J. Haddaway, to assist in patrol of the new tonging-scraping line in Great Choptank River, and "Miles River," sent to Capt. James G. Ruth, whose station is Eastern Bay and the mouth of the Miles River.

Additional boats purchased to strengthen the fleet are as follows: a new tender called "Chester River," used by Capt. G. F. Akers for the upper Bay area in conjunction with the patrol boat "Murray"; a new tender called "Eastern Bay," furnished to Capt. George O. Haddaway for the Poplar Island section; a 53-foot power-boat called "West River," placed under the command of Capt. Robert Oberry to patrol the Bay waters from Point No Point Lighthouse to Plum Point, including Patuxent roads; a large power-boat, the "Sarah K," renamed "Herring Bay," assigned to Capt. J. O. Rodgers to patrol Holland Point and the Herring Bay district; and a boat called "Upper Fishing Bay" for use of the recently appointed inspectors, Benjamin F. Kirwan and William W. Abbott, in charge of the upper Fishing Bay district.

The bugeye "Brown Smith Jones" was transferred to Tangier Sound under the command of Capt. Edward Armiger for patrol work in Kedges Straits and upper Tangier Sound and to relieve Capt. Geo. W. Bozman, of the patrol boat "Somerset," who has an extensive district, as well as to better protect the young growth of oysters in the sound. The power-boat "St. Mary's" was transferred from Honga River to the Great Choptank River to patrol the upper part of the tonging-scraping line near Castlehaven, under the command of Capt. Frank Spedden. This new line from Castlehaven to Tilghman's Island beacon practically divides the river in a diagonal line of eight and a half miles. Three boats have been stationed on this line, the "St. Mary's" under Capt. Spedden for the upper end, the new "Tred Avon" with Capt. Haddaway for the central portion and a boat in charge of Capt. Lednum for the Tilghman's Island end. Two Government buoys were purchased and placed on this line, and the Department's engineer, Mr. H. E. Collins, also placed four additional buoys, in order that there will be no question of how far the scrapers may work to the north and east in the Great Choptank River.

A letter recently received from the Virginia Inspector, J. G. Heflin, at Colonial Beach, refers to oyster conditions in the Potomac River as very much improved and states that oysters

are bringing from $1 to $1.10 a bushel. His opinion is that by far the majority of watermen are pleased with the closing of Potomac, which was done in the hope of bringing about a return of productivity by giving the oyster rocks a rest.

It will perhaps appear that with these waters closed to dredging, policing will be a much easier job than heretofore when scrapers and dredgers were allowed to work. Such, however, is not the case, due to the fact that handscraping has increased, and these violators are difficult to apprehend, since they use fast power-boats and frequently work under cover of darkness. The Conservation Department recently arrested two handscrapers working on Holland Point at night. These men, from Dorchester County, were brought to Annapolis and heavily fined.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND STOCK CONOWINGO LAKE

THE CONOWINGO LAKE, which was created by the establishment of the power-plant dam across the Susquehanna River at Conowingo, is now the center of much interest to anglers from Pennsylvania as well as Maryland. This great lake of some 16 miles in length lies within the borders of these two states, and since 1928 the Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania and the Conservation Department of Maryland have stocked this lake with a variety of fish, in order to make it a fisherman's paradise.

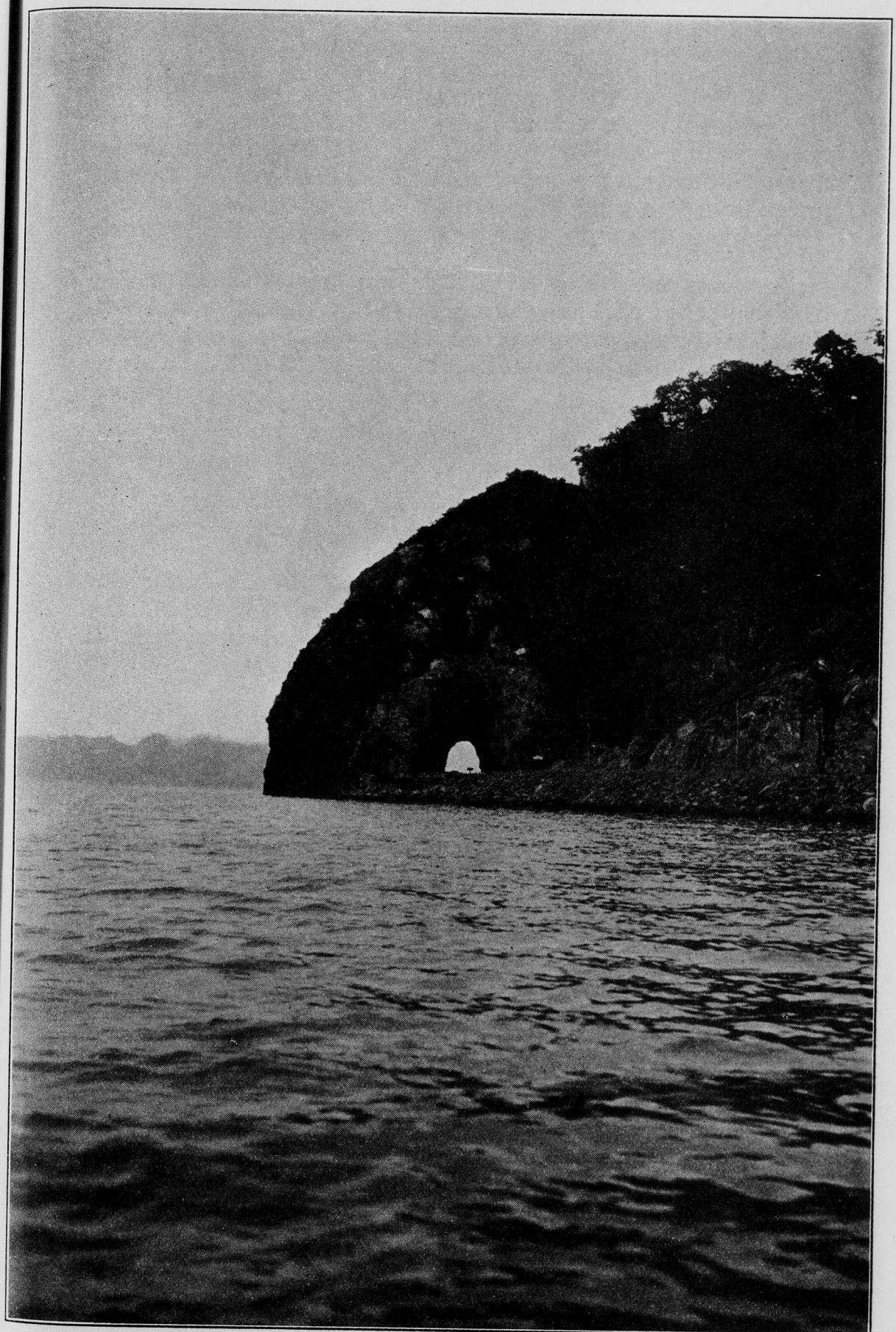
In response to certain inquiries the Conservation Commissioner has tabulated a list of the varieties and amounts of fish placed in Conowingo by both Pennsylvania and Maryland, and total figures up to 1931 show that 75,912,196 fish of several varieties have been put into these waters. The detailed statement follows:

Fish Stocked By Maryland, 1928-1930

36,000	small-mouth bass fry	
1,000,000	lake herring	
29,900	crappie . . .	All fingerlings 4" and over
3,000	large-mouth bass	
500	pike	
58,400,000	yellow-perch fry	

Fish Stocked By Pennsylvania, 1928-1930

10,872,420	pike perch
5,515,626	yellow perch
25,750	bass
25,000	sunfish
4,000	minnows



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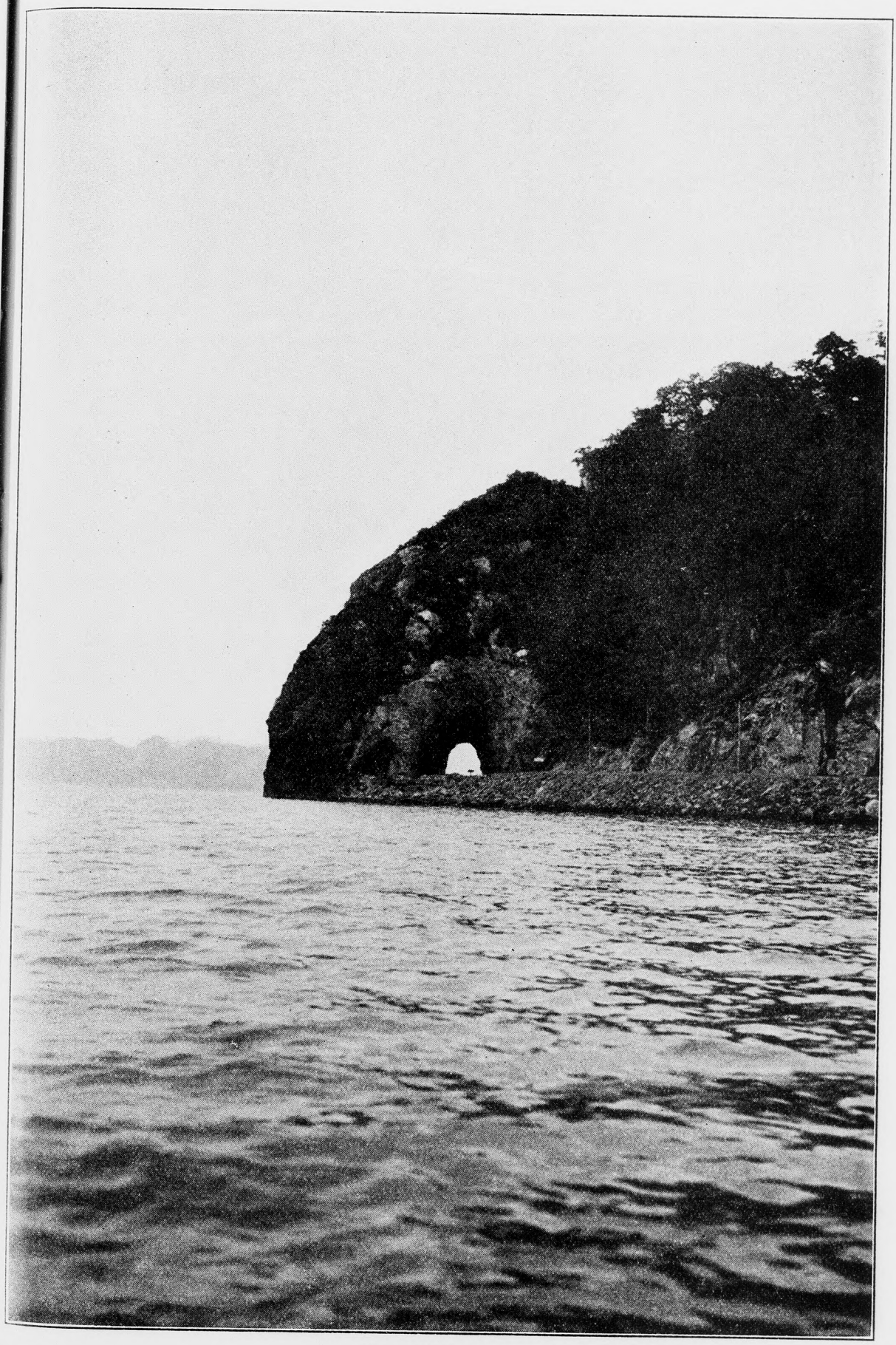


Conowingo Lake

Maryland placed in Conowingo altogether	59,469,400 fish
Pennsylvania placed in Conowingo altogether	16,442,796 fish
Total	75,912,196

Anglers this year caught bass and lake herring as well as large sunfish and yellow perch. In 1932, there is no doubt, fishing will be greatly increased, and the Conservation Department is endeavoring to provide a suitable landing place for boats where the State road formerly crossed at Broad Creek.

A report recently received from the superintendent of the power-plant at Conowingo gives a list of the number of fishermen who secured permits to fish from the property at the plant during the period from June 22 to October 29, 1931.

Pennsylvania fishermen	1,649
Maryland fishermen	4,120
West Virginia fishermen	9
Delaware fishermen	19
New Jersey fishermen	11
Washington, D. C., fishermen	3
Total	5,811

This includes only permits to fish from the stop-log gallery at the tailrace of the hydro plant and does not include any fishermen who used any other part of the property, such as along the down-stream shore lines of the tailrace or river, or fishermen in the pool.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

On October 29 the pumps and equipment of the Biological Laboratory at Solomon's Island were tested and found to be working efficiently. The building is practically completed, with the exception of certain tables and scientific equipment which will be installed in the early spring.

It is the plan of the Department to have the dedication next May, with the Governor of Maryland, representatives from the colleges of the State, as well as biologists of other states and the United States Bureau of Fisheries, participating.

MARYLAND FISHERIES

PUBLISHED BIMONTHLY BY CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT,
SWEPSON EARLE, Commissioner.

No. 13 NOVEMBER, 1931

THE CRAB BUSINESS—ITS FUTURE

THE CRAB SEASON, which ended November first, was highly successful, both from the standpoint of production and giving employment to watermen of Maryland. While the figures for the entire season are not yet available, the State Sea-food Auditor estimates that at least 80,000,000 crabs were taken from Maryland waters during the 1931 season.

From the beginning of the season on May 1 there was a good supply of crabs, both hard and soft, which increased in numbers, through migration, as the season advanced, and reports from the deputy commanders of the patrol force indicate that crabs were present in great abundance in our waters at the close of the season, which would assure a good supply for next year.

During the past two winters, the temperatures were not low enough to cause heavy freezing in the Bay, and mortality, which is often very great during the winter period (caused by crabs coming out of the mud during a warm spell to be killed when a sudden freeze takes place), did not occur.

While the market showed a decrease in price for crab meat as well as soft crabs during the crabbing season of 1931, the demand was good, and only on a few occasions did large shipments of hard crabs in barrels reach Baltimore without finding a profitable market. Once when 600 barrels were received in one day in Baltimore many sold for only $1.00 a barrel.

Another interesting feature in connection with the crab business is that during the months of September and October, when the weather was too warm for oysters, crabs were caught in great quantities and thereby provided a livelihood for the watermen while at the same time preventing the removal of oysters from the bottoms at a time when their condition was not of the best, due to late spawning. It is hoped that more watermen may be induced to remain in the crabbing business during the early autumn months, in order that the

marketable-sized oysters may be left on the bars until colder weather, which not only assures a better quality but also a better price.

Because of the great abundance of crabs in Maryland waters during the past year or two, some watermen have begun to worry about overproduction and a consequent diminution of profits. The Conservation Department believes there is very little possibility of such a development, as Government statistics show that there is an established demand in the United States for 19,000,000 pounds of crab meat per year, and that 12,000,000 pounds, or 63 per cent of this quantity, are imported. It can, therefore, be readily seen that the danger of overproduction is still a long way off. The rapid perfection of cold-storage facilities and quick-freezing processes promises a great future for the crab as well as all branches of the sea-food industry, and it also promises greater conservation of sea food by eliminating the possibility of market gluts by enabling the packer to store his surplus stocks instead of dumping them, and thereby preventing losses both of money and valuable sea foods.

THE YORKTOWN SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

The State steamer "Tech" of the Conservation Department visited the lower Chesapeake Bay to convey the Governor of Maryland and his official party to the York River to witness the Yorktown celebration. The steamer sailed from Annapolis on Friday evening, October 16. Maryland's official party included:

HON. ALBERT C. RITCHIE, *Governor of Maryland,*
and members of the Governor's staff:
ADJUTANT-GENERAL MILTON A. RECKORD
GENERAL J. CRAIG MCLANAHAN
COLONEL WASHINGTON BOWIE, JR.
COLONEL FREDERICK H. VINUP
COLONEL BEVERLY OBER
COLONEL D. JOHN MARKEY
LIEUT.-COMMANDER SWEPSON EARLE, *naval aide to the Governor*
MR. WALDO NEWCOMER, *Maryland vice-president of the Sesqui-Centennial Association*
MR. C. T. WILLIAMS, *Maryland vice-president of the Sesqui-Centennial Association*
HON. DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, *Secretary of State*
HON. JOHN M. DENNIS, *Treasurer of Maryland,* and
MR. WILMER BRINTON, JR.

The steamer "Tech" remained at anchor in the York River until the completion of the ceremonies on Monday afternoon, sailing at 6 P. M., October 19, for Annapolis.

SHELL PLANTING, 1931

THE GREATEST NUMBER of oyster shells ever planted on the natural rocks of the State were distributed by the Conservation Department during the past spring and summer. These shells—939,640 bushels—were placed on oyster rocks in every important tributary of the Chesapeake Bay, more than 126 oyster bars receiving an allotment of shells, and in addition to the shells planted, 2,974 bushels of seed oysters were distributed on Great Rock in Tangier Sound, where adult oysters are scarce.

Reports received to date indicate that a good catch of spat occurred on the planted shells in many sections, notably Pocomoke Sound. The presence of additional spat will undoubtedly be noted as the season advances.

Detailed report of the 1931 plantings follows:

Chesapeake Bay:	Bushels
Plum Point	11,756
Poplar Island, West	23,259
Hackett's Sands	8,000
Oliver Shore	1,040
North Point Bar	1,927
Hog Bar	13,652
Greenbury Point	5,000
Skull Hall	4,920
Holland Point	11,296
Parker's Rock	23,342
Three Sisters	37,336
Thomas Point	12,128
	153,656
Chester River:	
Ebb Point Hollow	6,942
Spaniard Point Edge	5,055
Lime Kiln	1,224
Durding's Bar	1,400
Long Point	4,000
Emory Hollow	3,042
Mouth of Corsica	1,014
Green Point	1,626
Comegy's Bight	5,316
Willow Bottom	2,031
Buoy Rock	2,016
Oldfield	1,002
Piney Point	924
Queen Anne Sands	12,909
Rehl Point to Eagle Point (Lankford's Bay)	3,003
Eagle Point to Wilson Point (Lankford's Bay)	3,183
Wilson Point to Northwest Prong (Lankford's Bay)	3,315
	58,002
Eastern Bay:	
Mill Hill Bar (Prospect Bay)	9,496
Sawmill Bar (Prospect Bay)	10,940
Cabin Creek (Prospect Bay)	5,384
Greenwood Creek Swash (Prospect Bay)	938
Cornfield Bar (Crab Alley)	3,584
Grapevine Bar (Crab Alley)	10,204
Bright's Bar (Crab Alley)	3,008
Pignut Bar	27,732
Long Marsh Bar	16,930
Bodkin Swash	5,564
Sam Ringgold, Middle Ground, Cox Creek	11,168
Shipping Creek, Middle Ground, Cox Creek	7,492
	112,440
Miles River:	
Hamilton Hill	16,200
Gibson Flats	13,023
	29,223
Wye River:	
Middle Ground	1,804
Drum Point	4,401
	6,205

	Bushels
Poplar Island Narrows:	
Swash	27,600
Choptank River:	
Middle Ground	13,128
Sandy Hill	16,332
Kirby's Bar	12,484
France	30,400
Howell's Point	17,816
Change Point	6,530
Brannock Bay	25,900
Well Point Bar (Broad Creek)	4,400
Long Point Bar (Broad Creek)	3,472
	130,462
Little Choptank River:	
Ragged Point Bar	12,000
Tred Avon River:	
Mare's Point	792
Middle Ground	1,352
Thirds	1,200
Mill Bar	1,464
	4,808
Honga River:	
Experimental Farm	19,500
Wroten Island Bar	9,674
	29,174
Fishing Bay:	
Ware Sands	20,000
Upper Fishing Bay	28,241
	48,241
Nanticoke River:	
Wilson Shoals	8,760
Middle Ground	4,000
Barren Point	8,000
	20,760
Wicomico River—Eastern Shore:	
White Shoal	12,000
Evans Shoal	8,000
Buoy Hill	4,000
	24,000
Tangier Sound:	
Harris Rock	42,943
Piney Island, East	6,672
Old Orchard	10,000
Mud Rock	4,100
	63,715
Manokin River:	
Piney Island Bar	1,729
Marshy Island	4,005
Carmel Bar	8,500
George's Bar	6,400
	20,634
Pocomoke Sound:	
Marumsco Bar	20,826
Watkins Point Bar	6,105
	26,931
South River:	
Swan Reef	3,513
Herring Bay:	
Long Bar	10,600
Patuxent River:	
La Grande	8,556
Island Flats	531
Tower Bar	7,285
Hawk's Nest	12,704
Dickson	4,053
Goodwin	4,581
Middle Ground	9,156
Gatton	8,979
Broome's Island	4,311
Peterson's Bar	6,039
Island Creek	1,815
Helen Bar	1,953
Tucker	1,740
Wise Bar	3,618
Bondgate	630
Mill Stone	3,351
Town Point	1,464
Thomases	2,000
Carroll Sands	4,722
Prison Point Bar	2,560
Holland Point	1,250
Abell	1,905
Kit's Marsh	7,500
Broad Neck	2,740
	103,443
Potomac River:	
Shipping Point	2,500
Blue Sow	2,300
	4,800
Smith's Creek—St. Mary's River:	
Edward's Cove	3,000
Sheep's Harbor	2,500
Hickory Nut	2,500
West Branch	3,355
	11,355
Breton Bay:	
Thompson Flats	1,800
Black Walnut	2,600
	4,400

	Bushels
St. Clement's Bay:	
Horseshoe Point	9,704
Wicomico River—Charles and St. Mary's Counties:	
St. Catherine's Sound	3,528
Bluff Point	2,479
Mouth of River Bar	2,835
White Point Bar	3,132
Neal Sound	1,943
Fennel Point Bar	1,155
Rock Point Flats	1,026
Windmill Bar	613
Lancaster Bar	4,270
Shipping Point Bar	2,485
Pond Point Bar	508
	23,974

Total of shells 939,640 bushels

In addition to the above, 2,974 bushels of seed oysters were planted on Great Rock, Tangier Sound.

REPORT ON FISH-CULTURE WORK

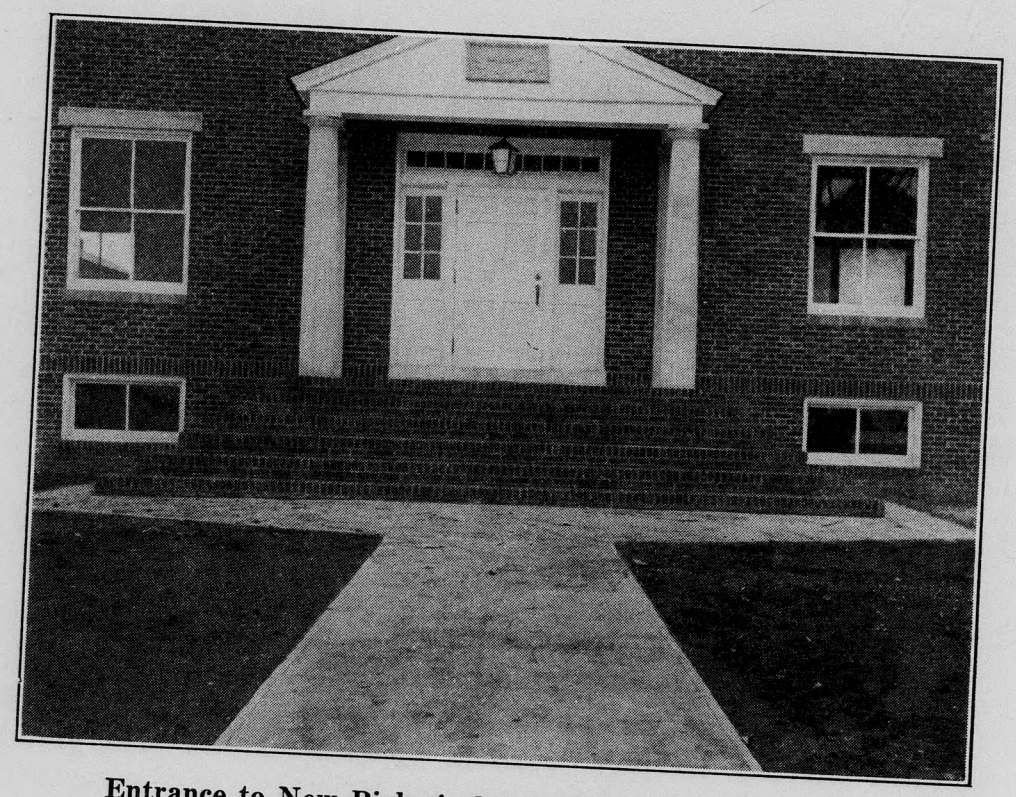
By A. M. POWELL, *Superintendent of Hatcheries*

AFTER FIVE YEARS of planting one- and two-year-old fish in the public streams, we feel that the extra expense entailed thereby is fully justified by the results. Maryland has hundreds of miles of fresh-water streams. In the eastern and southern parts large-mouth bass and crappie seem better suited than any other varieties, but the western section of our State contains fine trout and small-mouth bass streams.

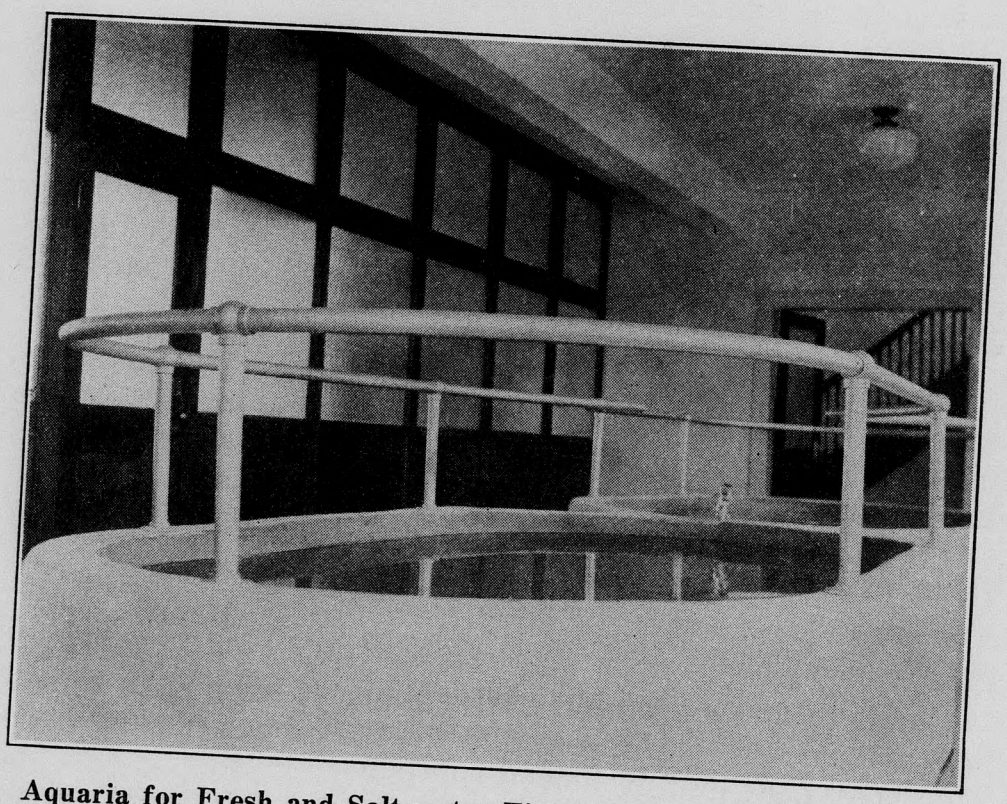
The 55-acre propagation lake for large-mouth bass and crappie at Fairlee, Kent County, is supplying the lakes and rivers of the eastern part of Maryland. In 1930, 350,000 of these two varieties were liberated from this station, and all of them were over 4 inches in length. Distribution for the present year from this lake is not yet completed, but, to date, 50,000 large-mouth bass and 100,000 crappie, all ranging in size from 4 to 6 inches, were planted in other waters.

The crappie is not a native of Maryland waters, but was introduced by the Conservation Department several years ago. Being of the same nature as the large-mouth bass, that is, thriving in lakes and slow-moving rivers, it has established itself and is gaining favor with many anglers, some of whom prefer them to bass. Crappie are very prolific, and with a 55-acre propagating lake, we expect to be able to keep most of the waters that are suitable for it well stocked with this species.

Owing to limited funds we have found it impossible to date to construct and operate a station for the propagation of small-mouth bass. This fish, however, is a very important one, and we hope shortly to provide adequately for this work. How-



Entrance to New Biological Laboratory, Solomon's, Md.



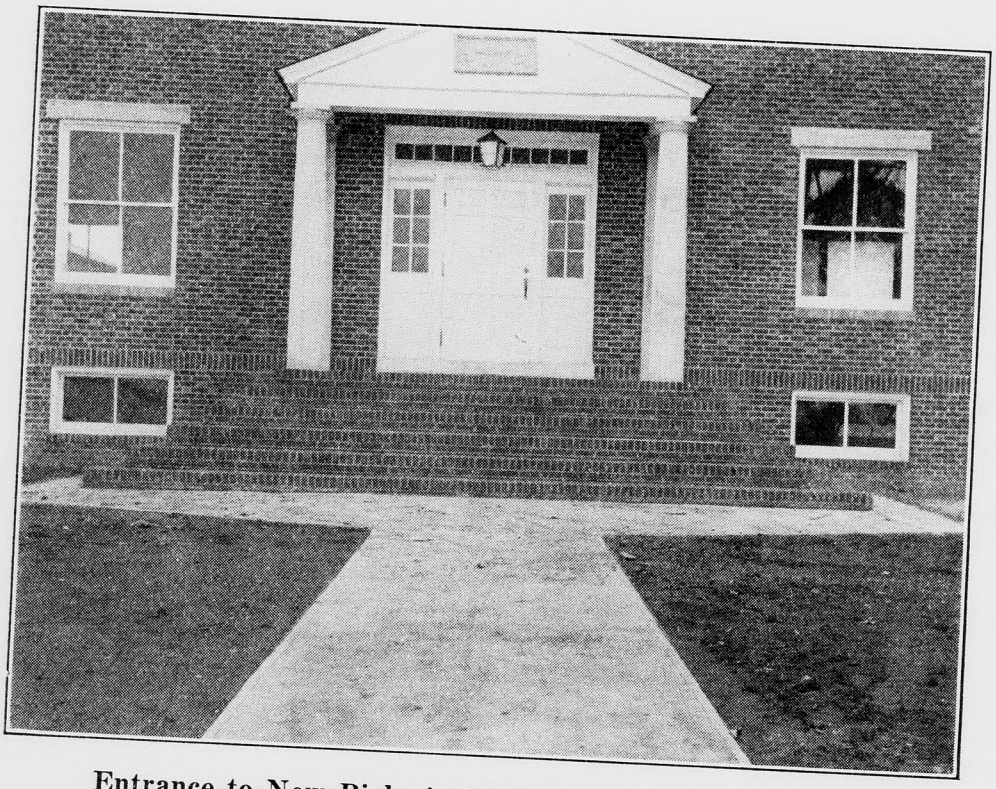
Aquaria for Fresh and Salt-water Fishes at Biological Laboratory

ever, with a pond of not more than 3 acres, we produced 9,000 small-mouth bass fingerlings, ranging in size from 4 to 6 inches. While this number seems small, the results from planting of such fish will be accounted for in due time.

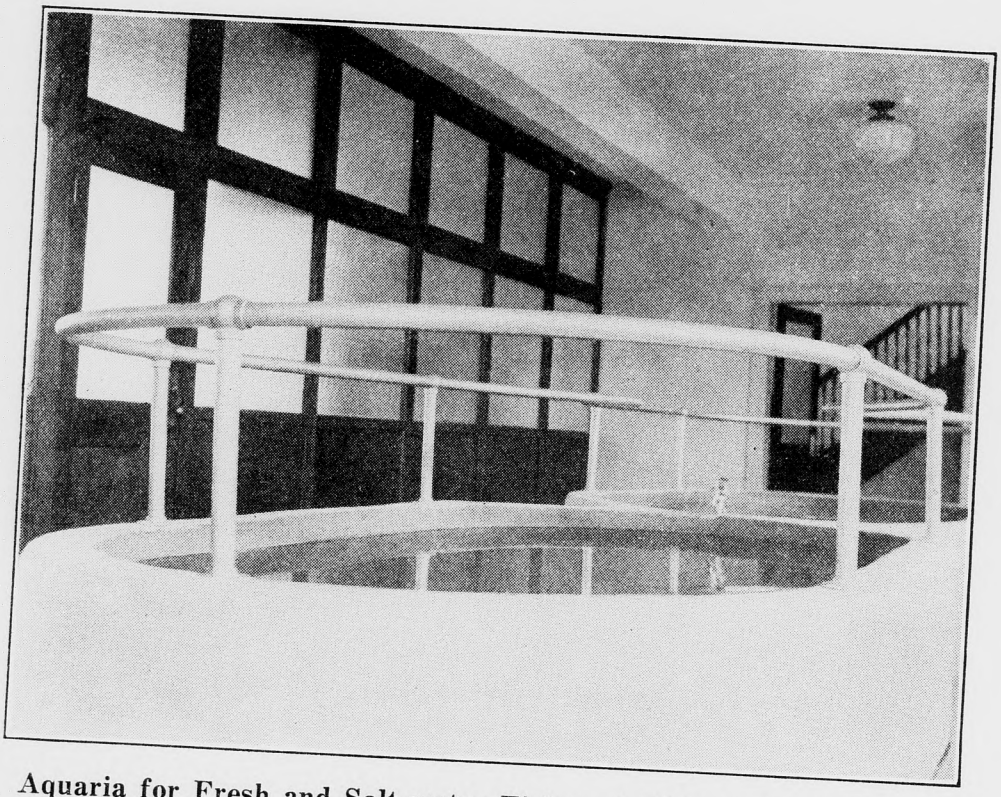
Trout fishing is one of the outstanding attractions for the angler, and we have tried to make this our best. The hundreds of anglers who visit our mountain streams during the trout season attest to the interest in this sport. Fishing for trout has become so popular, since the Department began to plant fish of not less than legal size, that it is impossible to keep the streams stocked. Trout for the heavily fished streams are kept in the rearing ponds until they are two years old, at which time they have attained a size of from 9 to 14 inches. Spawn is taken from the brook trout and they are then liberated in the streams of the State. Eggs taken from our own trout and incubated at the State hatcheries save the Department hundreds of dollars formerly expended for the purchase of trout eggs from commercial hatcheries. At Bear Creek station (in Garrett County) we have for distribution at this time 10,000 brook trout from 9 to 12 inches long, most of which will be used for stocking the streams of Garrett County. Cushwa station (Washington County) has 10,000 rainbow trout of the same size, and Richey Camp (Frederick County) has 25,000 brook trout from 4 to 10 inches. All trout under 7 inches are held over for the following year. We also have 600 brook and 500 rainbow trout that are held at Lewistown station (Frederick County) as permanent brood stock. At White Rock station, also in Frederick County, we have 20,000 brook and rainbow trout being reared for 1932 planting. The Lewistown station has 15,000 rainbow trout, from 4 to 10 inches, and 75,000 brook-trout eggs are in process of incubation at this time. These eggs are from our permanent brood stock.

The propagation of fish throughout the State has been very successful. The cost of feeding the fish (beef and hog livers) is of course expensive, and we have experimented this year with feeding canned fish. This feed is much cheaper and has been successful, so we are hoping it can be used exclusively in the future.

Quite a large number of anglers advocate the planting of trout in our streams during the fall instead of in February and March, as has been our custom. Their main objection is that fish stocked in the late winter and early spring have no time to become acclimated and consequently "wild," and that they are easily caught. There are many reasons for planting



Entrance to New Biological Laboratory, Solomon's, Md.



Aquaria for Fresh and Salt-water Fishes at Biological Laboratory

ever, with a pond of not more than 3 acres, we produced 9,000 small-mouth bass fingerlings, ranging in size from 4 to 6 inches. While this number seems small, the results from planting of such fish will be accounted for in due time.

Trout fishing is one of the outstanding attractions for the angler, and we have tried to make this our best. The hundreds of anglers who visit our mountain streams during the trout season attest to the interest in this sport. Fishing for trout has become so popular, since the Department began to plant fish of not less than legal size, that it is impossible to keep the streams stocked. Trout for the heavily fished streams are kept in the rearing ponds until they are two years old, at which time they have attained a size of from 9 to 14 inches. Spawn is taken from the brook trout and they are then liberated in the streams of the State. Eggs taken from our own trout and incubated at the State hatcheries save the Department hundreds of dollars formerly expended for the purchase of trout eggs from commercial hatcheries. At Bear Creek station (in Garrett County) we have for distribution at this time 10,000 brook trout from 9 to 12 inches long, most of which will be used for stocking the streams of Garrett County. Cushwa station (Washington County) has 10,000 rainbow trout of the same size, and Richey Camp (Frederick County) has 25,000 brook trout from 4 to 10 inches. All trout under 7 inches are held over for the following year. We also have 600 brook and 500 rainbow trout that are held at Lewistown station (Frederick County) as permanent brood stock. At White Rock station, also in Frederick County, we have 20,000 brook and rainbow trout being reared for 1932 planting. The Lewistown station has 15,000 rainbow trout, from 4 to 10 inches, and 75,000 brook-trout eggs are in process of incubation at this time. These eggs are from our permanent brood stock.

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during the late winter; first, the dry weather which usually prevails during the summer and fall leaves the water in most streams extremely low and trout placed therein are easy prey for all predacious animals; second, when pond-reared fish are placed in the open waters during the fall they are not accustomed to the rapid currents caused by snow and rain during the winter and go downstream instead of up, which makes poor fishing at the heads of streams. Oftentimes the streams are completely emptied of fish, which have gone out into rivers, never to be caught. Even at this late date, the water in many of our streams is too low to protect the trout if placed therein. We feel, therefore, that we are doing our best to satisfy the majority of anglers by giving them fish, even though they seem tame.

LARGE CROWD INSPECTS FISH AT CUSHWA SPRINGS

Ever since the Department established a trout rearing station at Cushwa Springs, Washington County, these ponds have been a source of much interest to residents of the county. On Sundays, particularly, when the weather is fine large numbers of persons visit the station to inspect the fish. Miss Mary Cushwa, who resides near the ponds, has charge of the feeding and care of the fish placed therein by the State, and the Hagerstown and Williamsport Chapters of the Izaak Walton League, which are greatly interested in the work, have been assisting in the distribution of the fish and in a general way supervising the operations.

On November 8, through the efforts of the league, which had inserted notices in the public press to the effect that the station would be open to the public on this date, a large crowd assembled between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M. In a letter received from Mr. E. B. Carl, president of the Hagerstown Chapter, he states:

"First we received as much publicity as we could secure in the local paper regarding the trout and plans for the public to see the fish on the date mentioned. I arrived at Cushwa Springs about 1:45 o'clock and to my surprise found about 100 to 150 people already there, and from that time on up to 5 o'clock there was a continuous line of cars going and coming from the Springs, and I feel safe in saying that there were 1,000 persons who visited the ponds during the afternoon. I might also say that we served between 400 and 500 sandwiches and 12 gallons of coffee, and, of course, did not have

enough for the entire crowd, as we did not anticipate so many. They were all impressed by the showing that has been made in the rearing of trout, and a number of favorable comments were heard during the afternoon. We tried to show the people the fish by catching a few in a net at times, and then explained the method of feeding and handling. We were certainly sorry that the bass were out of the pond, but, of course, it would have been rather difficult to show the bass as well as the trout, due to it being impossible to catch them. We explained to the public that the bass had been distributed about a month ago and the pond was being fixed so that it could be put in use later on."

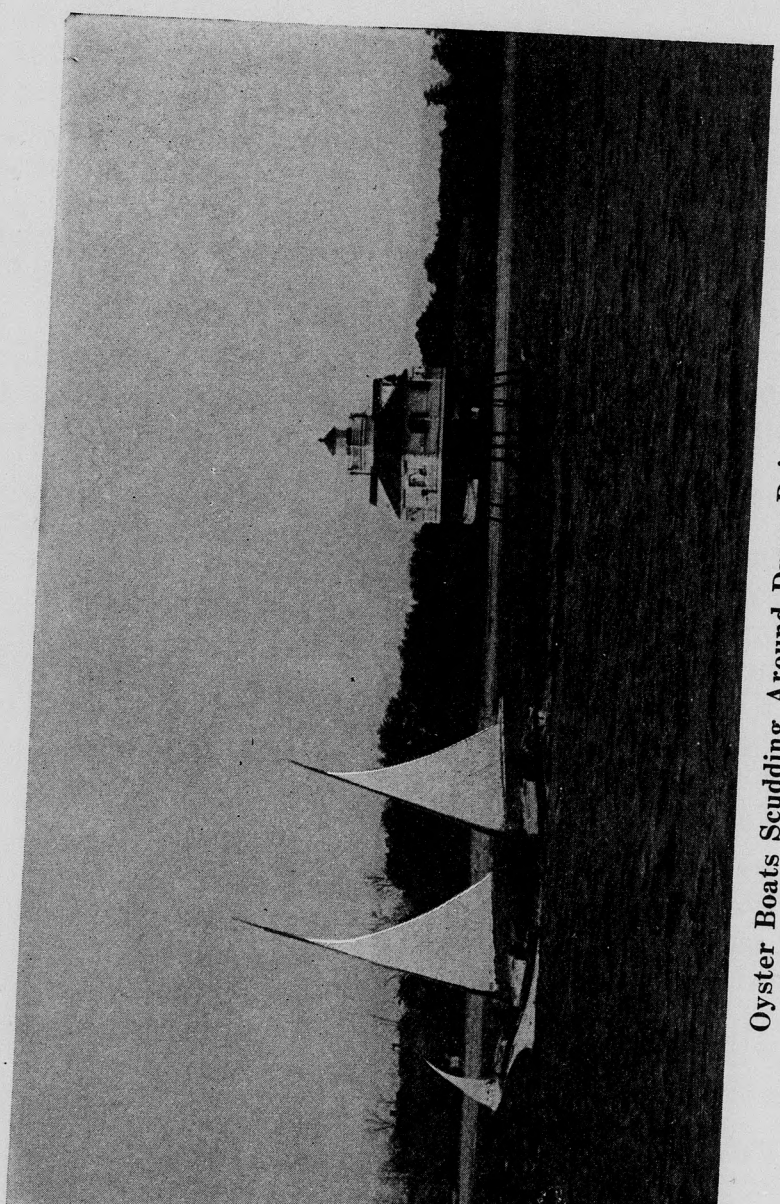
THE WESTERN SHORE HARBORS

At this season of the year, the harbors along tide-water Maryland are well dotted with oyster craft of all kinds, and in some places they congregate in such numbers as to resemble a village at night, with their anchor lights.

On the western side of the Bay one of the most accessible, well-protected and deep harbors is around Drum Point, close to Solomon's Island. This harbor not only offers one of the best anchorages for sailing craft, but a large part of the Atlantic Fleet may anchor in its deep waters with ample swinging room between Drum Point and Point Patience. The inner harbor of Solomon's Island is practically landlocked, and gives fine protection for small craft.

Other harbors along the Western Shore include Herring Bay, West River, South River, the Severn and Magothy. Oyster boats working up the head of the Bay, off Sandy Point, use the Magothy and Severn very extensively. Around Bodkin Point gives a very excellent harbor for oyster buy boats, and it is here, as well as in the Magothy, that cargoes are transferred from the dredger to the run boat.

During the last few years, since oysters have been more plentiful and fat in the upper part of the Chesapeake, many shipjacks and bugeyes come up from Somerset and Dorchester to work in this section. Some of these boats are small but can stand a surprising amount of wind and sea, and they are now used very successfully in dredging operations, especially on "The Lumps," which lie on the easterly side of Craighill Channel.



Oyster Boats Scudding Around Drum Point for Harbor.